

MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER

Program Evaluation Survey

This survey will become part of your county's MIO contract with the Board of Corrections. For purposes of this survey:

- “Program” refers to a defined set of interventions that will be given to a specified research sample in order to evaluate well-stated hypotheses. If you have more than one Program, please fill out a separate survey for each Program.
- “Research Design” refers to the procedures you will use to test the stated hypotheses for your Program. In some instances you will have more than one Research Design for a Program, in which case a separate survey must be completed for each Research Design.
- “Project” refers to all the work that you propose to do with the MIO Grant. For example, if you have two Programs and two Research Designs for each Program, the entire effort would constitute your Project (and you would complete four surveys).

To simplify the task of completing this survey, we refer you to two sources: 1) the initial Research Design Summary Form, and 2) your Program’s responses to the technical compliance issues identified during the grant review. If no additional information was requested of a particular item on the Research Design Summary Form, you can enter the original text into the appropriate space below. If more information was requested, provide a more complete response.

1.	County: Kern	
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2. Program Name: Current Board of Corrections grant participants have found it useful to pick a name that helps them to create a Program identity (two examples are the “IDEA” Program and the “Home Run” Program). Indicate the title you will be using to refer to your Program.

JAILINK

3. Treatment Interventions: Describe the components of the Program that you will be evaluating. Another way of saying this is, “Describe how the ‘treatment’ offenders (those in the Program) will be treated differently than the comparison offenders (e.g., services while incarcerated, more intensive supervision, more thorough assessment, a wider range of services, more aggressive case management, better aftercare).”

AT BOOKING AND DURING PERIOD OF INCARCERATION: Intensive case management and treatment as needed. Assigned to a JAILINK dedicated caseload, complete program plan including post-incarceration placement and treatment program.

PRE-RELEASE PLANNING: Intensive post-incarceration treatment and placement plan. Housing will be arranged and confirmed.

POST-RELEASE ASSISTANCE/SUPERVISION: Supervision will be provided by probation services if court ordered by a JAILINK Team approach. Crisis Board and Care housing will be provided if necessary. Crisis intervention services provided as needed by JAILINK program component. Transportation will be provided to participants for daily needs including treatment appointments, employment, interviews and placements as needed.

NEW POLICE ACTION OR RE-ARREST: JAILINK or MET Team will be called in by local law enforcement to provide crisis intervention and counseling. Team actions will include on-site counseling and treatment referral, removal from residence/site to new temporary treatment placement, arrest and booking into county jail or 5150 referral into psychiatric facility.

4. Research Design: Describe the Research Design that you will be using. Issues to be addressed here include the name of the design (e.g., true experimental design), the use of random assignment, and any special features that you will include in the design (e.g., the type of comparison group you will use for quasi-experimental designs).

True experimental design with random assignment to treatment and comparison groups.

4a. Check (✓) the statement below that best describes your Research Design. If you find that you need to check more than one statement (e.g., True experimental and Quasi-experimental), you are using more than one Research Design and will need to complete a separate copy of the survey for the other design. Also, check the statements that describe the comparisons you will be making as part of your Research Design.

Research Design (Check One)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True experimental with random assignment to treatment and comparison groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quasi-experimental with matched contemporaneous groups (treatment and comparison)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quasi-experimental with matched historical group
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify)
Comparisons (Check all that apply)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-Program, Single Assessment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-Program, Repeated Assessments (e.g., 6 and 12 months after program separation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Post Assessment with Single Post-Program Assessment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Post Assessment with Repeated Post-Program Assessments (e.g., 6 and 12 months after program separation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify)

4b. If you are using a historical comparison group, describe how you will control for period and cohort effects.
Not applicable.

5. Cost/Benefit Analysis: Indicate by checking “yes” or “no” whether you will be conducting a Program cost/benefit analysis that includes at least: a) the cost per participant of providing the interventions to the treatment and comparison groups; b) the cost savings to your county represented by the effectiveness of the treatment interventions; and, c) your assessment of the program’s future (e.g., it will continue as is, be changed significantly, be dropped) given the results of the cost/benefit analysis.

Cost/Benefit Analysis			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

5a. If you will perform a cost/benefit analysis, describe how that analysis will be performed.

No

6. Target Population: This refers to the criteria that treatment and comparison subjects must meet in order to be able to participate in the research. Target criteria might include diagnostic categories, age, gender, risk level, legal history, geographical area of residence, etc. Please provide a detailed description of the criteria you will be using and how you will measure those criteria to determine eligibility.

“Seriously and persistently mentally ill” offenders; follows California Department of Mental Health definitions for “target population” which includes seriously mentally ill with functional impairments or at risk of harm or homelessness due to mental illness.

6a. Describe any standardized instruments or procedures that will be used to determine eligibility for Program participation, and the eligibility criteria associated with each (e.g., “significant psychopathology” as measured by the MMPI, etc.).

Jail and Mental Health records will be screened to verify diagnosis of serious mental illness by Correctional Mental Health Psychiatrist and documented functional impairment.

7. Sample Size: This refers to the number of subjects who will participate in the treatment and comparison samples during the entire course of the research. Of course, in any applied research program, subjects drop out for various reasons (e.g., moving out of the county, failure to complete the program). In addition, there will probably be mentally ill offenders who participate in the Program you will be researching and not be part of the research sample (e.g., they may not meet one or more of the criteria for participation in the research), or they may enter into the Program too late for you to conduct the follow-up the research you intend to do. **Using the table below**, indicate the number of participants who will complete the treatment interventions or comparison group interventions, plus the minimum six months follow-up period after Program completion. This also will be the number of subjects that you will be including in your statistical hypothesis testing to evaluate the Program outcomes. Provide a breakdown of the sample sizes for each of the four Program years, as well as the total Program. Under **Unit of Analysis**, check the box that best describes the unit of analysis you will be using in your design.

Sample Sizes (Write the expected number in each group)			
Program Year		Treatment Group	Comparison Group
First Year		500	500
Second Year		500	500
Third Year		500	500
Total		2000	2000
Unit of Analysis (Check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual Offender	<input type="checkbox"/>	Family
<input type="checkbox"/>	Institution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographic Area (e.g., neighborhood)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

8. Key Dates:

- "Program Operational" is the date that the first treatment subject will start in the Program.
- "Final Treatment Completion" is the date when the last treatment subject in the research sample will finish the interventions that constitute the Program (and before the start of the follow-up period).
- "Final Follow Up Data" is the date when the last follow-up data will be gathered on a research subject (e.g., six months after the last subject completes the treatment interventions or whenever these data will become available).

Program Operational Date: October 1, 1999

Final Treatment Completion Date: June 30, 2003

Final Follow-Up Data Date: June 30, 2003

9. Matching Criteria: (Whether or not you are using a true experimental design), please indicate the variables that you will be tracking to assess comparability between the groups. Matching criteria might include: age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, criminal history mental health diagnosis, etc.

Not Applicable

9a. After each characteristic listed above, describe how it will be measured.

Not Applicable

9b. Which of these characteristics, if unequally distributed between the treatment and comparison groups, would complicate or confound the tests of your hypotheses? How will you manage that problem?

Not Applicable

9c. If you are using an historical comparison group, describe how you will ensure comparability (in terms of target population and matching characteristics) between the groups.

Not Applicable

10. Comparison Group: The intent here is to document the kind of comparison group you will using. If you are using a true experimental design, the comparison group will be randomly selected from the same subject pool as the treatment subjects (in which case you would enter "true experimental design" in the space below). However, for quasi-experimental designs, the comparison group might come from a number of different sources such as: matched institutions, matched geographical areas, other matched counties, a matched historical group, etc.

Please identify the source of your comparison group.

True experimental design.

11. Assessment Process: The intent here is to summarize the assessment process that will determine the nature of the interventions that the mentally ill offenders in the treatment group will receive. For example, psychological testing, multi-agency and/or multi-disciplinary assessments, etc. Also, describe the qualifications of those who will be doing the assessments.

Inmates referred by Booking, Correctional Medicine, Detention Officers, or self-request are screened and assessed by Correctional Mental Health Staff (Registered Nurse, Licensed Vocational Nurse, Mental Health Technician, Rehabilitation Specialists, Mental Health Counselor). Seriously mentally ill are seen by a Psychiatrist.

11a. Describe any standardized assessment instruments that will be administered to all treatment group subjects for the purposes of identifying appropriate interventions.

- Central Receiving Facility Intake/Assessment Report

- Correctional Mental Health Data Base System currently used by County Correctional Mental Health Team, proposed for use by the JAILINK Team.

11b. Describe any assessment instrument designed by your county that you will use.

None

11c. Identify which assessment instruments, if any, will also be administered to comparison group subjects.

None

12. Treatment Group Eligibility: Indicate the process (as opposed to the criteria) by which research subjects will be selected into the pool from which treatment subjects will be chosen. This process might include referral by a judge, referral by a school official, referral by a law enforcement officer, administration of a risk assessment instrument, etc.

Offenders booked into County Jail are assessed by Correctional Mental Health staff. Target subjects will be assigned to treatment or control group. If the judge requests information or suitability for JAILINK, this information will be supplied which may result in specific probation order. Non-judicially referred subjects will volunteer participation and will be randomly assigned.

13. Comparison Group Eligibility: Indicate the process by which research subjects will be selected into the pool from which comparison subjects will be chosen. For true experimental designs, this process will be the same as for treatment subjects.

Same as #12.

13a. If procedures for determining the eligibility of participants for the Comparison Group differ from those described in 12, please describe them. If different procedures are used, how will you ensure comparability of the two groups in terms of critical characteristics?

Answer questions 14 - 17 by filling in the table below as instructed.

14. Outcome Variables: In the table below, list some of the most important outcome variables that you are hypothesizing will be positively affected by your Program. Possibilities include improvement in personal functioning, arrest rate, successful completion of probation, alcohol and drug-related behavior, risk classification, etc.

- **Number of mentally ill offenders booked into custody for a new offense.**
- **Average daily population of mentally ill offenders in custody**
- **Number of local law enforcement interventions with the target population**
- **Psychiatric hospital placement for the target population**
- **Compliance with Mental Health regimens ordered by the courts.**

15. Score/Scale: To "measure" the effects produced by your Program requires putting the variable in question on some sort of measuring scale (e.g., a test score, a count of occurrences, a rating scale, a change-score indicating progress of some sort). For each variable, for which you are making a hypothesis, indicate in the table below the measurement that you will be statistically analyzing when you test your hypothesis.

- **Count of mentally ill offenders booked into custody for a new offense (Central Booking System)**
- **Population count for this population in custody for a new offense (Central Booking System)**
- **Incidence of new encounters with law enforcement for this population (Police and Sheriff's records, JAILINK and METteam call records)**
- **Incidence of psychiatric hospital placements (JAILINK and MET team case records).**
- **Compliance ratings (JAILINK and MET team case records)**

16. Additional Information: To explain more fully how you intend to test your hypothesis, you might find it helpful to supply additional information. For example, you might intend to partition the data by gender, or make differential hypotheses for different age ranges. Supplying "additional information" is optional; but if there is some aspect of the hypotheses testing that is important for us to know about, please supply the information in this section.

The following items will apply to all appropriate items in sections 14 and 15:

- **Data will be stratified based on emergent ethnic categories**
- **Data will be stratified based on gender of offender**
- **Data may be stratified based on length of participation in MIOCR Programs**
- **Data may be stratified based on type of mental illness**
- **Data may be stratified based on type of classifications of new bookings**

16a. For each outcome variable that will not be measured by a standardized assessment procedure, describe the measurement procedures that will be used. For instance, if your county has developed a risk-assessment tool that you will be using to measure change, please describe how it works.

17. Significance Test: In order for a statistical procedure to be the appropriate test of a particular hypothesis, certain assumptions must be met. It is critical at the outset of a research design to make sure that the measuring devices, measuring scales, samples, and methodology produce the kind of data that fit the requirements of the intended statistical procedure. In this section, please list your choice for the testing of your hypothesis, given the research design you have chosen, the measurement you will use, and the data you will be collecting.

Variable	Score/Scale	Additional Information	Significance Test

The following items will apply to all appropriate items in section 14 and 15:

- Descriptive statistics of process measures
- Descriptive statistics of outcome measures
- Statistical cross-tabulations of process and outcome measures
- ANOVA (see note 1, below) testing between outcome measures of treatment and comparison group
- Multivariate analysis of stratified samples ANCOVA (see note 2, below) and regression analysis
- Hypothesis testing (see note 3, below)
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The following questions are supplemental to the Research Design Summary Form and will help us understand how you intend to manage data collected for this project.

18. What additional background information (if any) will be collected for the participants (both treatment and comparison)? For instance, will you gather information about family criminal background, drug involvement, family variables, work history, educational background, etc. If so, what will be collected and how?

Participation information to be collected will include gender, ethnicity, living situation, DSMIV diagnosis, source of income, employment status and type of employment and their legal status (court ordered or voluntary).

19. How will the process evaluation be performed? What components will be addressed and how will they be measured (e.g., services available and frequency of use of those services by each participant)? What is the time frame for gathering process-related information? What recording mechanisms will be used? If descriptive or statistical analyses will be performed, please describe what they will be.

The Process Measures will chart participation of mentally ill offenders in a variety of program services. Since each offender will have a case plan specific to the extent of their mental illness and the nature of their criminal offense, these variables will be under discovery as the program is under development and will be specified at a later date. Clearly, type and duration of services will be important process measures. Mentally ill offenders will then be profiled by types of program services accessed through MIOCR interventions and broken out for later data analysis.

In addition, qualitative data collection will be ongoing over the course of the MIOCR program to understand:

- 1. What do mentally ill offenders find helpful about the MIOCR program?**
- 2. How have MIOCR interventions affected their lives?**
- 3. How do staff and others involved with the Program understand its development and functioning over time?**
- 4. How could MIOCR program services be further enhanced?**

5. What are the developmental and function lessons from the program that will be useful in using the program model elsewhere?

These "What, Why, and How," questions are crucial to understanding the outcomes and impact of the MIOCR program. Statistics and surveys of participants will indicate how many of what types of mentally ill offenders receive MIOCR Program interventions and what outcomes occurred. However, the statistical data will not answer the critical questions of what, why and how.

20. Describe how you will document services received by the treatment and comparison group members. Examples are: how many counseling sessions did the subject attend, how intense (and by what measure) was the drug treatment, did the subject complete the interventions, etc.?

Number and types of Mental Health Services will be tracked.

21. What will be the criteria for completion of the program (by what criteria will you decide that the research subject has received the full measure of the treatment that is hypothesized to have a beneficial impact. For instance, will the Program run for a specified amount of time irrespective of the participants' improvement or lack thereof? If so, how long? Alternatively, will completion be determined by the participants' having achieved a particular outcome? If so, what will that outcome be and how will it be measured? An example is decreased risk as measured by a "level of functioning" instrument.

There will be no end to the treatment program provided; participants will receive services during the entire contract period. All research subjects will be tracked for the complete length of the study.

22. If Program completion will be linked to probation terms, how will you record those terms and identify adequate completion? Examples include completion of mental health or substance abuse programs, etc.

Program completion will not be linked to Probation terms.

23. On what basis will a subject be terminated from the Program and be deemed to have failed to complete the Program? Will those who leave, drop out, fail, or are terminated from the Program be tracked in terms of the research dependent variables? For how long?

Participants will be not terminated unless they commit an offense that takes them out of our jurisdiction.

Note 1. ANOVA refers to "Analysis to Variance," which is used to test whether changes in dependent variables (outcome measures) can be due to changes in the independent variable (measure of intervention, or process measures) to establish statistical "causality."

Note 2. ANCOVA refers to "Analysis to Covariance," which is used to test whether the above relationship between variables is preserved over, in this case, time or duration of participation in the MIOCR program, i.e., whether the ANOVA results, measured as changes in the means of both sets of cases, covary with changes in an introduced independent interval variable (time or duration).

Note 3. The general hypothesis that intervention by the MIOCR Program will show effects in the outcome variables will be tested using Significance Tests 1 through 5. More specific hypotheses may be developed as further assessment measures are identified. Such formal hypotheses will be tested using statistical means known as "hypothesis testing."